FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 183 *20 September 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Venezuela Offers Bolivia Aid in Dispute With Chile A 1 1/A5
Argentina Reopens Border to Brazilian Trucks A 1 1/A5

BOLIVIA

Bolivia To Back Nonintervention in Nicaragua C 1 1/A6
Government Prepares for Debate With Parties C 1 1/A6
Briefs: Factory Workers' Hunger Strike; Power Workers' Walkout C 1 1/A6

CHILE

Matthei Will Keep Air Force Out of Politics [QUE PASA 14-20 Sep] E 1 1/A7
Briefs: Cardinal's Call for Peace E 1 1/A7

COLOMBIA

President Offers To Mediate in Central America Dispute F 1 1/A8
Government Offers Assistance to Costa Rica F 1 1/A8
President Defends New State Security Statute F 1 1/A8

VENEZUELA

President Perez Denies Venezuelan Plane Downed L 1 1/A9
Other Planes Ready To Depart L 1 1/A9
To Send Field Hospital L 2 1/A10
Financial Ties With Nicaragua Not Affected by Situation L 2 1/A10
Government Accuses OAS of 'Indolence' Over Nicaragua L 2 1/A10
Communications Workers To Boycott Nicaragua Traffic L 2 1/A10

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Interior Minister Echeverria on Nicaraguan Situation P 1 1/A11
OAS Mission Inspects Nicaraguan Air Attack Sites P 7 1/B3
Sandinists Attack National Guard Outpost, Prepare New Offensive P 7 1/B3
Carazo Denies Colombian Military Aid Offer P 8 1/B4

NICARAGUA

Somoza on OAS Intervention, Domestic Opposition P 9 1/B5
Guerrillas, Soldiers Clash in El Sauce; PSC Leader Kidnaped P 12 1/B8
Esteli 'Completely Recovered' by National Guard P 13 1/B9

CUBA

Castro Addresses African-Arab Conference in Addis Ababa	Q 1	1/B10
Further Report on Ethiopian Airbase Visit by Castro	Q 4	1/B13
Fidel Castro Ends Visit to Ethiopia	Q 5	1/B14
Official Talks Held	Q 5	1/B14
Solidarity With Nicaraguan People Commemorated	Q 6	1/C1
Sandinist Speaks	Q 6	1/C1
Address by CTC Secretary General	Q 7	1/C2
Castro Describes Camp David Meeting as Treachery	Q 9	1/C4
Raul Castro Receives Algerian Official	Q 9	1/C4

I 1.77: 256-3-5 Pr-Ex 7.10: FBIS-LAT-78-183

FBIS-LAT-78-183
Wednesday
20 September 1978
Vol VI No 183

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

VENEZUELA OFFERS BOLIVIA AID IN DISPUTE WITH CHILE

PY191747Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 19 Sep 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--Venezuela is prepared to help Bolivia should its border conflict with Chile worsen, Venezuelan Ambassador Luis Echeverria asserted here today.

The Venezuelan ambassador added that Bolivia and Venezuela share common objectives: Economic and social development and full respect for human rights.

Echeverria said his country will always support countries where justice prevails, but not those that upset peace and trample on human rights. On this political line, Ambassador Echeverria justified his country's military assistance to Costa Rica, which is being threatened by strongman Somoza.

Echeverria voiced once more his country's unconditional support for Bolivia's cause on the sea outlet question, recalling the initiative taken by former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, who proposed that the International Parliamentary Union devote its entire next year in Caracas to Bolivia's landlocked situation.

Echeverria noted that Caldera's attitude shows that the cause of Bolivia has the sympathy not only of President Andres Perez but of all the Venezuelan people.

He contended that the granting of a sovereign sea outlet to Bolivia is an international problem which concerns more than the countries directly involved.

Finally, Echeverria stated that Venezuela will be ready to extend its cooperation to Bolivia if the border problem with Chile should get worse "because we have always felt close to Bolivia and will always be on the side of the Bolivians."

ARGENTINA REOPENS BORDER TO BRAZILIAN TRUCKS

PY191923Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1750 GMT 19 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Uruguayana, Brazil, 19 Sep (AFP)--A (?spokesman) for the National Highway Department here reported today that Argentina has reopened its border to Brazilian vehicles traveling to Chile.

Joao Carlos Celestino, director of the Brazilian Highway Department in Uruguayana, stated that an official of the National Land Transportation Directorate of Argentina reported the decision verbally.

The Brazilian spokesman added that the decision applies only to passage through Argentine territory by vehicles from transportation companies.

BOLIVIA TO BACK NONINTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PY192352Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2141 GMT 19 Sep 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--Bolivia will support the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other countries at the meeting of OAS foreign ministers. The meeting, which will be held on Thursday, was called at the request of Venezuela to discuss international involvement in the Nicaraguan crisis.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya will not attend the meeting because he is now preparing the speech he will deliver at the upcoming UN General Assembly.

Bolivia will be represented by is permanent ambassador to the OAS, Fernando Ortiz Sanz.

Although the Bolivian delegation has received instructions to await the Venezuelan proposal before expressing its position, it has been said that the meeting will seek a political solution to the problem through peaceful methods and respect for human rights.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR DEBATE WITH PARTIES

PY191410Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 19 Sep 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 18 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Gen Juan Pereda's government stands by its decision to call general elections in 1980 and to hand over power on 6 August of that year.

That schedule will be maintained despite the fact that the political opposition fronts demand new elections in the first half of next year, it was added.

Meanwhile, the government and the political parties are preparing to open a public debate on the basis for elections. (?The debate) will be held in the Legislative Palace, which is being repaired for that purpose.

It was also learned unofficially today that a high-level commission, which the government intends to create, would analyze the basis for the [word indistinct] of the new general elections and would in fact be converted into a kind of legislative assembly.

The idea of the government is to create that commission with the participation of the official People's Nationalist Union [UNP] and the four main opposition parties.

BRIEFS

FACTORY WORKERS' HUNGER STRIKE--Leaders of the Federation of Factory Workers of La Paz began a hunger strike today to demand social improvements, payment of bonuses and revision of labor lwas. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 78 PY]

POWER WORKERS' WALKOUT--The workers of the Bolivian Power Company began a general strike at 0000 today, rejecting the ruling of the Labor Ministry, which ordered a 300-peso-per-month increase for each worker. The workers stated that the raise was far below their needs and that anything below a 180-percent wage increase is not acceptable. They also said that power cuts will be implemented if their demands are not met. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 78 PY]

MATTHEI WILL KEEP AIR FORCE OUT OF POLITICS

PY191657Y Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 14-20 Sep 78 p 38, 39, 41 PY

[Undated interview with Chilean Air Force Commander Fernando Matthei Aubel, held at the Diego Portales Building in Santiago]

[Excerpt] [Question] General, you have stated that you believe the Chilean Air Force [FACH] must be technically prepared but not politically active. What do you mean specifically?

[Answer] The military officer is now a tool of politics. While as a man he cannot be denied his opinion, the FACH as such cannot have a political side because the armed forces must essentially be obedient if they are to act as a unit in any crisis. You must understand that if politics entered the armed forces we would have an armed political branch instead of an armed force and this would destroy the nation. Since all Chileans pay the high cost of the armed forces, while I am commander the FACH will not enter politics, which would mean favoring one sector.

[Question] Nevertheless, you are a member of the government junta.

[Answer] Yes, I am a member of the government junta as commander in chief. But the FACH is not. You are aware that I must preside over the legislative commission, although this is the task I am least prepared for. I have my own opinion, but to articulate it I must have good advisers since I am not an expert on the subject. But I will put all my effort into it, even though I would rather fly my Hawker Hunters...

[Question] You said a few days ago that 5 years should elapse before an opening in the present Chilean political regime. Does this mean that the present system should be maintained without change for 5 more years?

[Answer] The truth is that this explanation was not quite clear, partly because journalists were pressuring me for a specific date...but I will try to explain it. I believe we must insist that it is still too risky to speak of specific dates, because politics is an art and not a science. As such many things can be planned in a certain way and then reconsidered (whereas in a scientific system it would be very easy to establish absolute specific deadlines). This is why one can consider that in 5 years we will be on the path of a democratic system: because it is essential to solve the economic and social problems for the system to work correctly. I want to add that I have democratic convictions because I was raised in a democratic Chile and in that system I served governments with a wide variety of political outlooks.

[Question] Than you support a democratic system as the future political system for Chile?

[Answer] This is correct, because only in a democracy can we achieve respect for those who think differently. In this regard the present Chilean Government, which is deliberatel opening the economic system, is not a government which wants to enforce a dictatorship (I must remind you that socialist governments never open their economic systems). But we must be careful not to confuse democracy with demagogy. Remember that the dead cannot be revived and that demagogy in Chile killed democracy. I believe that only very courageous people can revive democracy, but when one sees the answer of the people one can see that Chileans have an extraordinary political instinct.

BRIEFS

CARDINAL'S CALL FOR PEACE--Santiago, Chile, 18 Sep (AFP)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez appealed today for eradication of the specter of a possible armed conflict between sister nations and pleaded for unity between Chile and Argentina. He made this appeal during a sermon delivered at church services commemorating the 168th anniversary of Chilean independence. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 18 Sep 78 PY]

PRESIDENT OFFERS TO MEDIATE IN CENTRAL AMERICA DISPUTE

PA191556Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Colombia is in favor of a peaceful solution to the critical situation which has arisen in Central America in view of the serious dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala told newsmen today at noon that he feels such situations should be solved through dialog.

Turbay Ayala said mediators should try to find a solution to the problem and that Colombia would be willing to act as mediator. The president emphasized that our country is a standard bearer of cordiality and dialog and disclosed that he is awaiting the report of the Colombian observer sent by the OAS to Costa Rica to analyze the situation. The OAS has appointed a committee to study the Costa Rica-Nicaragua situation.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS ASSISTANCE TO COSTA RICA

PA191627Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1458 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Colombia has offered assistance to Costa Rica. Colombian Ambassador Rafael Sisidro Rodriguez has just announced that the Colombian Government has officially offered assistance to Costa Rica. This was done in a personal telephone conversation last night between Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

During the conversation Turbay Ayala offered Carazo military and medical assistance, all that Costa Rica wants and considers necessary to protect its sovereignty, the Colombian president told Carazo. He offered medical assistance so the Costa Rican Government can attend to the wounded and those requiring attention in view of the Nicaraguan exodus to Costa Rica.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS NEW STATE SECURITY STATUTE

PA191553Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today appealed for the solidarity of newsmen and all Colombians to defend Colombian institutions, which he claims are threatened. Turbay Ayala made this appeal ir an improvised speech at the awards ceremony for the national journalism contest sponsored by Seguros Bolivar. The president analyzed the attitude of the media and of newsmen and stated that the ethical and moral values of the country have never been called into question by any newsman or newspaper.

Turbay Ayala said his administration will respect the news media's right to criticism, but demanded the cooperation of the citizenry, and particularly of the newsmen, to defend national institutions in order to achieve peace and to be the worthy successors of the founders of the republic; this will be apparent in our dedication to achieving what the people demand.

President Turbay Ayala affirmed that the opposition will be protected by all guarantees during his administration. He said: It is my duty to give guarantees not only to the friends of the government, but also to those who for any reason think it is advisable, healthy and patriotic to join the opposition's ranks. However, the president also clearly referred to those who have criticized the national security statute and emphasized: I hope we all agree that the chief of state does not have any obligation or constitutional duty to gurantee subversion. He announced he will not hesitate to defend the institutions in order to guarantee freedom, so that Colombia will again be a country where the law is respected and we can again be recognized as the moral power we were once known as in the hemisphere.

PRESIDENT PEREZ DENIES VENEZUELAN PLANE DOWNED

PA191400Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] President Carlos Andres Perez has flatly denied reports from Miami that a Venezuelan Air Force plane was shot down by Nicaraguan antiaircraft fire. That is absolutely false, he said, our planes are on a courtesy visit to Costa Rica and have not entered into action. [Words indistinct] President Perez also said he might go to the United Nations to discuss the Nicaraguan situation. He was questioned by the press as he left at noon today.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, is it true that General Torrijos came to speak to you?

[Answer] I have heard nothing.

[Question] Is there a possibility, Mr President, that (?the OAS will do) something for Nicaragua?

[Answer] There are always possibilities. But so far nothing has been done.

[Question] What is the situation in Nicaragua?

[Answer] What the press says. It is pitiful to see how people are dying before the impassive eyes of all the systems we nations have set up, regional systems as well as international.

[Question] Will you take steps for the Human Rights Commission to advance the date (?for going to Nicaragua)?

[Answer] That is what we are trying to get.

[Question] When are you going to the United Nations?

[Answer] That is to be discussed at a meeting I am going to hold with Ambassador Carpio Castillo to study the possibility.

[Question] What about the news from Miami that a local radio station said one of the Venezuelan planes in Costa Rica was shot down today?

[Answer] That is completely untrue. Our planes have carried out absolutely no type of action, and I explained clearly what their presence in Costa Rica meant.

Other Planes Ready To Depart

PA191401Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Another fleet of planes, including two Mirages, is ready at Palo Negro military airport to take off for Costa Rica. Venezuela has already sent a fleet of planes which included two Hercules transports for the movement of troops. Now more are ready in case the Costa Rican Government asks for them.

Nicaraguan military planes have penetrated Costa Rican territory and strafed towns there. Costa Rica has neither an army nor an air force because it is a peaceful nation.

To Send Field Hospital

PA182247Y San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Venezuela will send a plane carrying a tent hospital to Costa Rica to take care of refugees and wounded persons who enter the northern border region from Nicaragua. Presidents Rodrigo Carazo and Carlos Andres Perez spoke over the telephone and agreed to the sending of the tent hospital. Replying to a question by a reporter from Radio Monumental, Carazo said the hospital will provide auziliary services beyond those offered by the health center in Liberia. Carazo noted that he wants the necessary facilities to take care of Nicaraguans who request it. Carazo added that he also wants to reinforce the work done by Costa Ricans in the border area with Nicaragua.

FINANCIAL TIES WITH NICARAGUA NOT AFFECTED BY SITUATION

PA182232Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Hector Hurtado, minister of state and president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund, has said that [words indistinct] in diplomatic relations between Venzuela and Nicaragua do not affect the financial relations of the two countries. Hurtado made this statement when asked if there was any possibility that Somoza's government would not meet the loan payments it owes to the country.

Venezuela granted a $60 million loan to Nicaragua. These credits were granted by Venezuela through the central banks [of the two countries], entities which are autonomous when it comes to international agreements.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES OAS OF 'INDOLENCE' OVER NICARAGUA

PA191206Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Venezuela today complained that the indolence of the OAS in not calling a foreign ministers meeting earlier has caused much suffering to the Nicaraguan people. This was stated by Jose Maria Machin, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, soon after the organization approved a foreign ministers meeting.

Machin said the situation in Nicaragua has worsened because of the OAS' indolence and that perhaps some of the suffering could have been prevented.

Venezuela asked for an OAS Council meeting on 2 September to investigage the terrible, big gorilla in Nicaragua, but the organization postponed it until today, Monday.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS TO BOYCOTT NICARAGUA TRAFFIC

PA200121Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1734 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 18 Sep (VENPRES)--Milton Carrero, president of the Federation of Venezuelan Communications Workers, announced that at 0700 on Wednesday the federation will begin an indefinite boycott of telecommunications with Nicaragua.

The boycott, he explained, covers mail, telephone, radiotelegraph, telegraph and Telex services and ships coming to Venezuelan ports. This boycott, Carrero pointed out, is indefinite, until the dictator is ousted. Carrero said that as result of the boycott there will be no communications between Nicaragua and Venezuela.

We want to apologize for the measure, but it is a form of pressure to cooperate with the Nicaraguan people's rebellion against the dictator Somoza. He said the federation supports President Carlos Andres Perez's policy in asking for intervention by the OAS in order to apply sanctions against the Nicaraguan dictatorship.

COSTA RICA

INTERIOR MINISTER ECHEVERRIA ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA2000035Y San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 2019 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Press conference held by Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey on 19 September 1978--live or recorded; place not given]

[Text] I would like to begin by thanking all of you who have come here this afternoon. As most of you know, we normally hold a press conference at 1400 on Tuesday with newsmen here. Today, however, we particularly wanted to remind you of this because there are some aspects [words indistinct] we consider important and advisable so that the people can have a clear understanding of them. Aside from the topics you may want to raise and the questions you may want to ask, there are specific subjects which I want to discuss in a general manner. We can later discuss each of these and any others you may want to raise.

First of all I would like to say that late this morning the Venezuelan planes, the Canberra bombers, left Costa Rica. Only the Venezuela OV 10 interceptors and the four Panamanian helicopters are still here. The latter could play an important assistance and mobilization role. The bombers, I repeat, left the country this morning.

I would like to expand on this because it has often been said that the planes participated to some extent or at some moment in the actions that developed in Nicaragua on Saturday and Sunday. When we learned that this was being said on Sunday over Nicaraguan broadcasting stations, we immediately asked the Nicaraguan ambassador in Costa Rica to come to the Juan Santamaria Airport to verify that the planes had not taken off since they arrived in Costa Rica. Ambassador Lacayo chose not to go personally but he did send an embassy secretary who, accompanied by Guillermo Vidal Vargas, executive director of the ministry, went to the airport and verified that at the same time that the Nicaraguan broadcasting stations were saying that the planes were participating in the war actions on the border, the planes were actually parked at the airport, as they had been since they arrived at Santamaria.

In addition, there is a certificate from the Civil Aviation Department which verified that those planes never moved from the airport until today, when they left Costa Rica.

[At 2021 GMT, there is a 5-minute break in transmission by Radio Monumental. The transmission is resumed at 2026 GMT with Echeverria commenting on the arrest of two Costa Ricans who were trying to volunteer for service in the Nicaraguan National Guard.] It is not known who these two youths are. They had no documents and it was considered advisable to arrest them to find out who they were and who it involved, because we thought it was unusual for Costa Ricans to be placing themselves at the service of the Nicaraguan National Guard. The investigations revealed that unfortunately they were Costa Ricans, and, as a Costa Rican, I say unfortunately because it hurts me to see that there are Costa Ricans who are ready to place themselves at the service of the Nicaraguan National Guard. But, in short, they were Costa Ricans and this morning their release was ordered. There was much speculation on this and someone tried to hint that they had been persecuted and that they had been arrested because they were Sandinists. This is absolutely false. They were arrested because they were not carrying identification, as we are all obliged by law to carry. Also, we thought it was unusual that individuals were placing themselves at the service of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

We would also like to refer to an incident that has also caused speculation. We received a report the day before yesterday that a Nicaraguan Army major had presented himself at a Red Cross post at the northern border.

The major in the National Guard is Dario Galo Gutierrez, a Nicaraguan citizen. He told a strange story, saying that Sandinists had captured him during the fighting at Penas Blancas and that they had forced him to cross into Costa Rican territory and surrender. We have no way of proving whether the Sandinists forced him to enter Costa Rica. What we can say is that if they forced him to come, they left him alone and he himself, without anyone forcing him, gave himself up. [6-minute break in transmission is resumed at 2034 GMT. When the broadcast resumes, Echeverria is answering questions by the reporters attending the press conference.]

I know that the people of Costa Rica know that this is so but it is important for the world to know that this is so. (?We have been) ministerpreted and attacked. Sometimes one finds oneself in one of those positions where one never comes out right. We tried to stop public collections that were being made in the streets to support the Sandinist front. These collections bring many problems. One problem is that they lend themselves to abuse because people will be collecting money not for what they claim,but for their own pockets. I am not saying that this is the case. What I am saying is that this type of collection lends itself to this type of action. The good will, naivete and the people's desire to cooperate are abused.

When collections are made for a bank account or certain institutions, certain formalities are followed, things are less dangerous. However, when collections are made by simply collecting money, they lend themselves to abuse. We have the obligation to prevent such abuses. Furthermore, it could be interpreted, in a strict sense, as an action openly in favor of a movement which seems to be making attempts against the stability of the government of a neighboring country with which we have an international commitment, a commitment that we are still prepared to respect in spite of the agressions directed against us. We truly believe that such actions are not in the best interest of Costa Rica and could compromise our country [words indistinct] in addition to the explanations that I made earlier of the deceit and abuse that could be involved in this sort of thing.

I am not worried about the attacks made against me for preventing such collections but I believe that there are proper ways and regulations--the sale of bonds and a series of things which can be done--which could possibly be within the law. There are ways to go about fulfilling the purpose that they had in mind. We believe that the benefits of what they are trying to do are few and that the damage that they can do to Costa Rica is too great. [words indistinct] Do not intend to be exclusive. The list does not intend to be limiting or [words indistinct] in any way. It is up to you and we are at your service. (?Guillermo Marti), if you want to ask any questions on the subject of the arrested persons of any other point that you want expanded or complemented or any other subject that has not been mentioned yet.

[Question] Concerning the situation of Mr Galo Gutierrez, it has been said that there is an espionage network in which not only this man but [name indistinct] is participating. However, the [words indistinct] confined to a diplomatic member but to several Costa Ricans who live between Liberia and La Cruz, persons who are benefiting from the Somoza regime. Will the government investigate this charge against Nicaraguan consul [words indistinct] who is known to have acted in favor of the Somoza government?

[Answer] The consul is not a diplomatic official, that is, she does not have diplomatic immunities. Secondly, (?she is Costa Rican). I say this because if she were a foreigner, the procedures would be much stricter.

I know--not in connection with this problem of, let us say, the Sandinist rebellion, but in connection with other problems, in connection with the situation when we [illegible] a Nicaraguan ship that was fishing illegally in our country--that this woman did nothing but obstruct the work of the officials, not the (?military efforts) of the [words indistinct] ministry, but the legal (?efforts), putting forth all types of obstacles and committing all types of abuses and arbitrary actions.

On that occasion, we let the Foreign Ministry know of our disagreement with the situation involving the consul. As far as we were concerned, we established order. She had the habit of going to the rural guard contingents and giving orders. She claims to have a high position in the (?Nicaraguan) Government and to have the rank of (?commander). She used to enter the Costa Rican rural guard contingents and tried to give orders. We set her straight and told her that we would deal with her as a consul but that we were not prepared to tolerate abuses. I know that the Foreign Ministry has a file on this woman and it will be up to the Foreign Ministry to decide what to do. I would say that we cannot criticize her as a consul because she is helping the government that she represents. This is logical for an official of the Nicaraguan Government. What is inconceivable is that, as a Costa Rican citizen, she would accept [words indistinct], but that is another issue. It happens quite often that the citizens of one country are honorary members of the diplomatic or consular corps of another country. It happens quite often that [words indistinct] ambassador of the order of Malta or honorary consul of Mexico.

That is normal and natural because they may have certain ancestral, economic or other connections with those countries. What is inconceivable is that in a moment of conflict between the two countries those persons prefer to serve the nation that is paying them and not the nation of which they are citizens. [Words indistinct] I suppose she must have great appreciation for the Nicaraguan Government, which is above her loyalty to and commitments with our fatherland. However, those are matters that are up to her to decide.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Espionage exists only where there is war and here, technically, we do not have a war. Therefore, [words indistinct]. What the Nicaraguan Government can do [words indistinct] is not a basis to determine what the Costa Rican Government should do. We must act according to our principles, according to our beliefs, according to our laws. God forbid that we should act according to the Talian law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. If we did to the nationals of other countries what those countries do to our nationals [passage indistinct].

Here we do what we believe should be done. [Words indistinct] I would say that there does not exist, from the state's point of view, a legal basis to try Mr (?Galo). If we believed that it did exist, we would do so, without any fear. The evidence that we have is that he is a member of the Nicaraguan intelligence services. We are convinced--often there is a great difference between conviction and the possibility of proving something--We are convinced that he came here to fulfill a mission for Gen Samuel (?Jenkins). However, everything seems to indicate that his principal interest was to find out details about any possible Sandinist movement in Costa Rica. We do not believe that there is any legal basis or sufficient evidence to win a case in a court of justice. However, we are convinced that the individual is a member of the Nicaraguan intelligence [words indistinct] and we are not going to have him here.

However, there is no sense in bringing him to trial and then lose the case. In law, when we studied law, we were told that in order to win a trial it was necessary not only to be right but to know how to ask for it even if they did not want to give it to you. [sentence as heard] I would say that the evidence which we have in this case is very circumstantial. It is sufficient evidence to set my conscience at rest [words indistinct] but I do not have the proof [words indistinct]. If any one of you asked me to prove what I am saying, I would have to reply: Do you or do you not believe me. I believe that I am right and because I feel that I am right, I act accordingly, with the evidence that we have gathered, with the tests that we have made. Furthermore, [words indistinct] talking this morning was giving me a few references which confirmed everything that we blieve but which is not sufficient evidence to win a case in court. Therefore, it is senseless to have him here. Better [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We do not have evidence that he came here to carry out espionage work against us, in favor of Nicaragua. Furthermore, we do not have evidence [words indistinct]. We could not prove it but we are certain that he is a member of Nicaragua's military intelligence. He has the rank of major for some reason. That is not a coincidence.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Colombia offered our president aid in the area of health, that is, tents, [words indistinct] for refugees, medicines, blood serum, plasma and other supplies. Our president entrusted Vice President Altman with coordinating everything concerning medical and welfare services, with contacting the Colombian diplomatic representatives to make preparations for eventualities. With what we have here, with the precautions that we had taken to reinforce the hospitals of Nicoya and Liberia and the Red Cross posts, and with the field hospital that we received from Venezuela, I believe that this is sufficient to deal with what is happening. If we should need more, we would turn to Colombia, which has already made the offer, and we might turn to other countries that have made no offers but that we feel certain would cooperate in case of a humanitarian appeal.

What we did in the United Nations yesterday, through our representative (Rodolfo Pisa), was to contact a UN agency called the permanent fund for refugees or fund for aid to refugees or something like that. That agency was established in 1948 with the problem of [words indistinct] with the famous Palestinian refugees, the problem of the Palestinian refugees, which was assumed to be a temporary problem that turned into an eternal problem [words indistinct]. Fortunately, it is still there and has fulfilled hamanitarian acts in many parts of the world, such as with the refugees of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and many other areas. The United Nations has a high commissioner for refugees. Our ambassador to the United Nations, on instructions from the government, has contacted the representatives of this agency at the United Nations to coordinate with them the work that we might eventually have to do. We know, for example, that in the area of San Carlos, or rather the area of San Juan across from our San Carlos, there has been a reinforcement of the Nicaraguan National Guard post to prevent refugees from entering [Costa Rica]. Since there has been no Sandinist movement there to warrant strengthening [words indistinct], what they are doing is preventing refugees from coming here. They may be trying to create an image by preventing Nicaraguans from coming here. We believe that we have been exposed to a massive emigration of Nicaraguans regardless of what happens, that is, regardless of whether more shooting occurs, whether Somoza's regime consolidates itself or not. Regardless of what happens, we are going to be a country of refugees. We have no alternative. We have not closed the doors to anyone, we cannot close the doors.

If eventually [words indistinct] the Nicaraguan Government, it is possible that all those who come here may be Somozists, and we are going to receive them. We will receive exactly in the same manner as we have received those who are not. Then, whatever happens [words indistinct] here we are going to have Nicaraguan refugees, that is an undeniable truth. We must start to adopt measures right now so that those refugees will receive all the assistance and help that we can offer within our limited possibilities and which world solidarity--aside from you or I--can offer and which, in addition, will not affect our internal system. Let me cite an example. I do not know too much about health problems, but one learns something after hearing about it. Costa Rica is a country where malaria is nonexistent. Malaria was eradicated here approximately 15 to 20 years ago. Some intensive fumigration programs in rural areas were implemented and we wiped out malaria. We are one of the few countries in the world that is free of malaria. I know that Nicaragua is one of the countries in the world most affected by malaria, exactly the opposite of Costa Rica. Therefore, if Nicraguans come here infected with malaria, we run the risk of having malaria again become a national health problem. Our solidarity with Nicaraguans cannot go to the extreme of risking this achievement of ours, which has cost us a lot of effort on the part of all Costa Ricans. From this viewpoint, we are obliged to have sanitation cordons. We must have the refugees under some sort of control, some sort of quarantine. It is not a case of receiving them, feeding them and clothing them. This is a problem, but we must also bear in mind the [other] problem so that they will not introduce contagious diseases into Costa Rica which we have eradicated. If this happened, we would not be upholding our responsibility as public officials fundamentally in defense of Costa Rican interests.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We can enforce respect for our sovereignty where we have the means to do so.

[Question] What do you mean by that?

[Answer] I mean if, for example, it was said that Nicaraguan patrol boats were harrassing fishermen from Santa Elena Bay. Our patrol boats, with duly trained and armed personnel, have been at the Santa Elena Gulf since early this morning to [words indistinct] so that if Nicaraguan infantrymen try to enter Costa Rican territory, we are in a position to be able to repel such an aggression and are ready to do so. For instance, if there should be a violation of our maritime zone on the Atlantic, then we would face the problem that we do not have patrol boats on the Atlantic and we would have to see how to go about repelling an aggression of that sort. On planes overflying, except in areas that are very clear, we are determined that if the international organizations or nations are unable to establish that we were subject to an aggression, we will then have to adopt the measures which in this sense also enforce respect for our (?sovereignty). However, I have not had any report since last Wednesday about planes overflying our territory.

In fact, for example, there were Nicaraguan patrol boats on Salinas Bay on Friday and I received the report which we investigated and which turned out to be true. The situation is that there is an international treaty that establishes free navigation for both nations on Salinas Bay. The Salinas Bay is half Nicaraguan and half Costa Rican. But there is a treaty which establishes that the entire bay is open to free navigation by both countries. It is then true that there were Nicaraguan boats on our side, so to speak, but they were entitled to be there. It is just like the San Juan River. The San Juan River is a river of free navigation. There is a treaty of free navigation for both Nicaraguan and Costa Rican boats. And there is a part of the San Juan River--almost all of this part of the river is on our side--where both sides can navigate without this implying a violation of maritime (?limits).

I have no knowledge of any airspace violations since last Wednesday. They have been flying near the border but I think they have been very careful not to enter our territory. Now, if they bought new airplanes, that is possible, everything is possible. It has been one week now that we have not had planes.

We have a record of the number of refugees without documents. There are from 80,000 to 100,000 Nicaraguans in Costa Rica and it is virtually impossible to control them. We hope that by the end of the month we, public security, can start working on a computation of the census to tabulate the figures and have better control. We have problems here such as the following: In times of the cotton harvest, some 30,000 Nicaraguan workers come to pick cotton in Guanacaste. Of that amount usually some 1,000 to 2,000 stay, and there is no possible way of finding out where they are. I estimate that in the metropolitan sector of Costa Rica, there must be at least 3,000 Nicaraguan maids who entered the country illegally. Now, they are not there illegally because we have offered them the possibility of working in our country, but this makes it very difficult to be able to determine the number of refugees. I can give you figures such as this: In the past 8 days from 1,200 to 1,500 persons without documents have entered the country. The reason we do not have exact figures is because we have not received the reports, at least until this morning we had not received the reports from San Carlos and other areas. But we estimate that there are from 1,200 to 1,500 refugees. Persons who have been duly documented, who arrived by vehicle, by plane and who have a passport may number 6,000 to 7,000. The exact figure can be obtained from immigration. It is just a matter of someone having the patience to add while we run the computer. But within a very short time we will be able to have this information, precise and up-to-date. At this moment I do not know it.

[Brief interruption by announcer giving details on news conference]

[Echeverria] That is perfectly feasible and the immigration officials may be investigating it. In Murcielago, the action by the Civil Guard per se and the police was limited to obtaining [as heard] an order given us by the Transportation Ministry--an order from Civil Aviation through Public Works and Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez that the Civil Guard should go and occupy Pedraja. Furthermore, I understand that the ministry has taken certain provisions similar to those taken with the [words indistinct] but it is the only official action by the guardsmen. It is impossible that immigration officials in fulfillment of their regular duties have said that there are Nicaraguans without papers in Murcielago or any other place. However, if so, this is not part of a specific plan or such, but is merely a routine thing.

[Brief interruption by announcer who says that someone is asking the minister about rumors of the recruitment of Sandinist supporters]

[Answer] No, I have no report of this but it is very possible. The unusual thing would be that if here and anywhere else in the world the opposers of the regime were not [doing so]. The term recruit is perhaps an inadequate one. You can talk of recruiting persons when their recruitment is ordered. And there are legal provisions. When a nation states that all males over 18 or 21 years of age, bachelor or such, must show up for recruitment, that is a forces recruitment, but that is an order to serve. Then there is the conviction [words indistinct] which is when mercenaries are recruited. And I would not say that the Sandinists are trying to recruit anyone or trying to convince anyone to join their cause. It is probable that when one believes something, one always [words indistinct]. Those of us who have convictions are often trying to convince others to think as we do, to feel as we do. This would appear to be typical of all human beings. Therefore, it would not surprise me if the anti-Somozists are trying to win support for their cause here and elsewhere.

OAS MISSION INSPECTS NICARAGUAN AIR ATTACK SITES

PA191237Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The OAS mission has confirmed hits by U.S.-manufactured rockets and bombs in Costa Rica. Nicaraguan planes penetrated more than 7 km into Costa Rican territory and, on Tuesday, they dropped bombs and rockets. One of three craters in the road was made by a bomb and the other two were made by rockets. One of the rockets was dropped in the bush, approximately 20 meters from the road, on a private farm.

The Somoza government's official radio station this afternoon insulted Costa Rica. The station insulted President Carazo and ridiculed Interior Minister Niehaus. The station said that the Costa Ricans want the San Juan River and half of Lake Nicaragua.

The OAS mission in Costa Rica this morning verified the violation of Costa Rican territory by Somoza. Somoza's planes were instructed to violate Costa Rican territory.

The OAS mission arrived at 1230 in Cabalceta, close to Las Vueltas, where the Nicaraguan planes dropped bombs and rockets. Subsequently, the delegates spent 1 hour on the border, where not one National Guardsman could be seen today. Somoza ordered the personnel carrier and National Guardsmen hidden. It was verified that the National Guard had fired into Costa Rican territory. The Agriculture Ministry's quarantine building has been completely destroyed. The sanitation [word indistinct] were sacked and their belongings stolen. [largely indistinct recording of conversation of several persons at the scene of the incidents].

SANDINISTS ATTACK NATIONAL GUARD OUTPOSTS, PREPARE NEW OFFENSIVE

PA191226Y Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[By Patrick Polge]

[Text] La Cruz, Costa Rica, Sept 19 (AFP)--Nicaraguan rebels based near the northern Costa Rican border are apparently attacking various National Guard posts in Nicaragua to obtain heavy weapons for a new offensive. That is the opinion of local people in this border town, and of Red Cross workers who have treated wounded Sandinist (leftist) guerrillas. One of these Red Cross nurses is a U.S. citizen, Don Hickey, 27, of Boston.

An initial attack on the Pacific coast town of San Juan del Sur was repulsed last Tuesday because informers, nicknamed "toads," had warned the Nicaraguan National Guard, people here said. A second attack on Saturday night was launched, despite the full moon, against the inland town of Penas Blancas on the shore of Lake Nicaragua by 80 guerrillas. (Nicaragua charged that the attackers came from across the Costa Rican border). The 80 guerrillas attacked after commando groups of 5 or 6 rebels opened fire on the National Guardsmen to draw their fire and locate their positions, the people here added. The rebels seized the guard's arsenal and brought back heavy weapons to their bases, witnesses said.

Wounded guerrillas gave their weapons to uninjured companions and withdrew out of sight of Nicaraguan aircraft along water courses to reach Red Cross posts.

The Sandinist camp is at a remote spot in the jungle, said a Costa Rican Red Cross worker who treated several rebels. He said they were short of food and kept going on amphetamine and benzidrine pills.

The wounded were evacuated to Costa Rican hospitals, and were being expelled to Venezuela and Panama when they were well enough to make the trip, Red Cross men said. Costa Rican Civil Guards denied that any Sandinists were based in Costa Rica but said Costa Rica would give them the right of asylum and continue to treat their wounded as long as they surrendered to authorities.

Well-informed sources here quoted Sandinist fighters as saying they had three longer-range aims: 1-The expropriation of all President Anastasio Somoza's possessions. 2-The dissolution of his National Guard. 3-Replacement of the guard by the training of an army of Sandinists.

A girl said guerrillas affirmed they wanted Nicaragua's generals "to go to Miami, Costa Rica or the cemetery, as long as they go away." A man living in La Cruz said a 26-year-old sociologist fighting with the Sandinists denied that they were communists or "carbon copies" of Cuba Castroists. "Our people are not ready for socialism and we know it," he reportedly said. "We want a government for the Nicaraguan people by the Nicaraguan people." La Cruz inhabitants said they had seen no Cubans among the Sandinists, but there were some other foreigners including Italians and Americans.

The Nicaraguan Government yesterday said it had captured a woman Sandinist, Gloria Ruiz, alias Martha, who admitted being trained on a large estate in Costa Rica. People here said about one Sandinist in ten is a woman, but that women only work in training camps and do not play a combat role. The Sandinist claim of killing from 100 to 150 National Guardsmen at Penas Blancas meanwhile seemed highly exaggerated. The garrison was said to have had less than 60 soldiers even after being reinforced from Managua. A Red Cross worker here said most Sandinists based inside their own country had full-time civilian jobs to escape detection, and only a minority were full-time urban or rural guerrillas. Sandinists use sign language to recognize each other, he said.

CARAZO DENIES COLOMBIAN MILITARY AID OFFER

PA2001127 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2251 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo denied this afternoon that Colombia had offered military aid to Costa Rica because of its problem with the Nicaraguan Government.

In a telephone interview from San Jose with Radio Cadena Nacional (RCN), President Carazo explained that what Colombia offered were medicines for the refugees in case there were many of them. An international press dispatch received in Colombia said that President Carazo had accepted Colombian aircraft and soldiers in case of possible clashes along the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

In his statements to RCN, President Carazo reiterated that the only thing the Colombian Government offered was medicine. President Carazo termed the report a lie, indicating that "Colombia has not offered military aid and we have not asked for it." He also said that he will not accept the invitation that President Somoza has made to the presidents of the continent to visit Nicaragua. "I do not have to go to Nicaragua to know what the situation is in that country," he said. Finally, he said that he has talked several times by telephone with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to thank him for his interest in the border incident.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ON OAS INTERVENTION, DOMESTIC OPPOSITION

PA190404Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0008 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Interview granted by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza to Radio La Cubanisima of Miami, Florida on 18 September 1978--recorded; place not given]

[Text] [Question] In view of the political development that the world is talking about, I would like to open this interview by asking you how you feel under the present circumstances.

[Answer] My state of mind is that of a man who is carrying the will of the people, given to me through a popular election and in accordance with the Nicaraguan Constitution. I realize that I have adversaries who do not know the truth about Nicaragua. What they know is what they have read and heard from adversaries to my political ideology, not taking the time to find out the truth about Nicaragua. I consider that my regime, my party and I are the target of a destructive propaganda campaign of unpredictable proportions compared to the small size of my country in the world. I represent an ideology that is unpopular with the leftists. However, the way it has worked in Nicaragua has made it possible for the people to progress economically and socially and to have the right to continue progressing.

[Question] Mr President, precisely in regard to the campaign you have mentioned and the events that have taken place in the country--acts of violence, the Sandinists' movement--a list has been published abroad indicating that any other ruler in Latin America under similar circumstances would have already fallen or left power but, instead, President Somoza of Nicaragua remains firmly in power. However, the Miami HERALD says in an article today that President Somoza, while still firmly in power, would not die fighting for power and instead would fly to Miami where he has big investments. I am quoting today's Miami HERALD. Do you have any answer to this so-called analysis of the situation in Nicaragua?

[Answer] The analysis fits an opportunist and not a man of principle like myself. It is well known in Nicaragua that the reason why I am still struggling after facing tremendous hardships that no other rule in America has ever faced is exclusively because I have the Nationalist Liberal Party supporting me, which has governed this country peacefully through free elections for the past 50 years. It is this great party, and the people who form it, which has given me the opportunity to defend myself and has helped me stay in power. I believe that the article makes a mistake by not considering me a worthy man and a man of principle.

[Question] President Somoza, in the past few hours, even in Spain, persons organized demonstrations demanding the end of your government. A total of 17 countries at the OAS seem to have reached an agreement to call a foreign ministers meeting quote to find unquote a solution to the Nicaraguan problem. Costa Rica has accepted the presence on its territory of Venezuelan and Panamanian war aircraft. In the meantime, the U.S. State Department is mentioning the creation of a special body to study the situation in Nicaragua. My question is: In the face of all these events that seem to go against the stability of your government, what is the reaction of your government regarding all these events abroad?

[Answer] First, the desire to call the consultation body was capriciously submitted by the Venezuelan Government of President Carlos Andres Perez. The reason why it became urgent was due to the fact that Nicaraguans and mercenaries who had come from Costa Rica attacked the military post in Penas Blancas and, in legitimate defense, planes from the [Nicaraguan] National Guard chased these revolutionaries and attacked them on Costa Rican territory. Following this, Costa Rica felt injured and asked for a meeting of the OAS Permanent Council.

This originated the importance of calling the consultative meeting: Because we are on the verge of a Central American war in which a South American power--Venezuela--is meddling, acting against Nicaragua. The fact that there are votes to call a consultative meeting does not worry me because it must examine every detail of what is happening in Nicaragua. In the first place, they are details that have no legal basis on the continent [presumably for calling the meeting]. Instead, we are promoting collective intervention in any country in America. Those who are now promoting collective intervention in Nicaragua to carry out their wish of going against my regime and against me personally will, later on--if they establish that precedent--regret what they started because it can be applied to them through voting among the American nations. It is hard to believe that governments of countries with 20, 30 or 40 million inhabitants are going to accept intervention because of the majority vote of a series of small countries. Gentlemen, America is at present going through a very important moment because we are putting at stake our independence based on the majority of votes controlled by an ideology and establishing collective intervention which will be a disaster and the end of the OAS. The world knows me as an anticommunist liberal ruler. The men and women in different countries such as Spain, Venezuela, Panama and the GDR opposed to me are all leftists who are opposed to democratic and liberal ideologies, which I and my party, we think, have defended and which we will continue to defend in the future.

[Question] President Somoza, as you have said, maybe we are on the verge of a possible war and intervention in a country by the OAS. What are the possibilities of the OAS militarily intervening in Nicaragua and what would be your attitude and position and that of your government in the face of this possibility?

[Answer] I do not see any possibility of a military intervention because we are not at war with any country, and neither do we have one internally. Approximately 95 percent of the country is at peace and very soon it will be 100 percent. Therefore, I believe that the consultation organ, if it should go along, would be against my government.

[Question] Could you tell us something about the Sandinists forming a provisional government in Penas Blancas and the rumors of Costa Rica supposedly recognizing it?

[Answer] We learned from history that provisional regimes were created when democratic and republican regimes ousted the monarchies, which set up provisional governments in other countries representing the countries from which they were ousted. So it was during the first years of this century that when a president was ousted, the president had the right to set up a government in exile, which was recognized by the governments that followed that political and diplomatic principle. This is not possible in America today because during the inter-American conference held in Bogota in 1948 it was agreed that the state that will be recognized is the one that maintains internal order and international agreements. The Sandinists' fantasy is that of trying to create a provisional government to be recognized by some government that is the enemy of Nicaragua. If this should happen, Nicaragua would have to declare that government an enemy of our sovereignty because it would be supporting a group which does not have a popular mandate and is not registered in Nicaragua as a political party. This is simply a [words indistinct] that these gentlemen [words indistinct] in America.

[Question] [Words indistinct] conflagration. I ask you, Mr President, why are you firm in your position? Would it not be easier for you to do as other rulers have done in the face of foreign pressure and aggression--take a plane and leave the responsibilities to others? What has led you to adopt a firm position?

[Answer] Nicaragua's history. The last time Nicaraguans violated the constitution, it cost 20,000 lives in Nicaragua. This is why we respect the political constitution of our country and this is why I am respecting it. I do not want to leave the door open to bloodshed in my country at a time when the Nicaraguans have a commitment to their constitution.

[Question] Mr President, [words indistinct] here in Washington, there is talk that the U.S. State Department has asked you to begin a dialog with the political opposition and that your resignation would be the best way to end the present situation in Nicaragua. Has the U.S. State Department made this demand? If it has, what was your answer? And if it has not, what would your answer be in the face of this pressure?

[Answer] The United States, as a good friend of the Nicaraguans, has always favored dialog. I have always favored dialog but the opposition has not wanted to dialog. It is obvious that they have not wanted to dialog because they were planning this violent movement of the past week.

[Question] Is there any possibility of a new dialog with the opposition or are you prepared not to dialog as a result of the Sandinist attacks?

[Answer] First of all, let us define the opposition. There is a democratic opposition and there is a Marxist-Leninist opposition. I am prepared to dialog with the democratic opposition, but at this stage of the situation the Marxist-Leninists have declared that they would not give a truce to or dialog with the government. Their goal is to seize the government through force.

[Question] Mr President, what is the cutlook? How do you see the war situation at this moment? Do you think that the rebellious movement staged by the Marxists and the Sandinists has been crushed? Do you think that they will continue to put up a fight in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I think that the generalized seditious movement has been practically crushed. Under these circumstances, I believe that the movement is being infiltrated [into Nicaragua] through Costa Rica has been defeated. Today, we seized a large amount of supplies that they abandoned on the battlefields. We control Penas Blancas. They have not seized it. So I think that the movement has been crushed. There are only pockets of resistance to the constituted authority.

[Question] What has your attitude been, Mr President, in the face of Venezuelan war planes and Panamanian helicopters being in Costa Rica?

[Answer] Their attitude is not new to me. Although Costa Rica has more policemen than Nicaragua, it states that it does not have an army and it always asks its allies for military aid. Our attitude is that Costa Rica can keep its friends' planes there. We do not care because it has never crossed our minds to attack Costa Rica.

[Question] Mr President, there is the image abroad that countries such as Venezuela and Panama have [words indistinct] against your government. I would like to ask you what countries would be prepared to support Nicaragua in the face of the present situation?

[Answer] Many countries. I wish you would ask other countries that question because I cannot speak of their sovereignty and their [words indistinct], but I think that there are many.

[Question] Mr President, what important message would you deliver to the people abroad, to the thousands and thousands of Spanish-speaking listeners of this radio station in the United States? What effective message would you send them at this moment, under the present circumstances in the Republic of Nicaragua?

[Answer] I want to tell my Cuban friends that the leftist liberals in the world are trying to effect an unjust action against my government and myself. I am not prepared to let this happen. I ask them to help me in any way they can, and in time, because we are waging the struggle of the man who helped them fight communism and now communism wants to bury him.

[Question] How could we, those who support your government and are against the Marxist in Nicaragua, materialize this help at this moment? What would be the guidelines to make this aid effective?

[Answer] By using the citizenship rights of the Cubans and by making their opinion heard by their representatives before legislative and executive governments.

[Question] Do you wish to make a final statement Mr President?

[Answer] Yes. I want to thank you for this interview and for the opportunity to address the great, noble and hardworking Cuban and Spanish-speaking people in Miami and to tell you that this is a historic moment, to forget grudges [words indistinct] Carlos Andres Perez [words indistinct] long-standing grudges. My regime is an anticommunist and prodemocratic regime. The circumstances have placed us in this situation and I am solemnly prepared to comply with the constitution of the republic, which was drafted with the consent of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people. Thank you very much.

GUERRILLAS, SOLDIERS CLASH IN EL SAUCE; PSC LEADER KIDNAPED

PA191323Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0910 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[By Jorge Banales]

[Text] Managua, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Guerrillas and National Guard troops carried out intense fighting last night in the town of El Sauce, where the roads leading from Chinandega and Leon into Esteli join each other. Apparently, guerrilla columns had left the cities of Leon and Chinandega on their way to Esteli, which is a mountainous area, but fighting began at El Sauce, located 140 km northwest of Managua. In the battle the National Guard even used a "push-pull" plane and a C-47 bomber.

According to the official radio network, another Sandinist group fled toward Honduras and turned itself over to Honduran authorities in Choluteca Department.

Today the national radio broadcasting network engaged in a controversy in which, besides denying several reports broadcast by Radio Reloj, it also disclaimed a Radio Columbia, also in Costa Rica, report regarding the situation in Masaya, located 27 km south of Managua. According to the official network, the situation in Masaya is completely normal and it is not true that reprisals are being taken against the population or that the people are starving.

The radio station also charged that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo "has sold himself out to the petrodollars" of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. It added that "Nicaragua is the victim of the attacks of some kind of Sandinist-Castroite-communist conspiracy" and of "ambitious capitalism, which is digging its own grave."

According to the radio station, the same thing is happening in other Central American countries that are endorsing the Sandinist organizations because they envy Nicaragua's great development.

Nicaragua's Social Christian Party last night denounced the detention and kidnaping of its president, Roger Miranda Gomez. According to the party's national commission, Miranda Gomez was detained by men dressed in civilian clothes carrying pistols and guns. Therefore, it was not an official action.

The radio network has been calling on the Liberal youth--the Liberal Party supports Somoza's government--for "a mission of great importance in defense of the country."

In the south, in the city of Rivas, the situation was normal last night and the National Guard remains in control.

In the border town of Penas Blancas, the post has been attacked several times. Newsmen who went there today were able to see the impact of rockets, grenades and high-caliber weapons on several local shops and, particularly, on the National Guard [words indistinct]. New shootouts have been reported in Jinotepe, south of Managua, and the National Guard is carrying out a number of operations to eliminate sharpshooters.

The problem with the radio stations is that they are facing a serious economic situation because since the strike began they have had practically no paid commercials and they are short of money to pay their employees. Besides, because of the curfew, all personnel go home at 2000 [0200 GMT].

According to the authorities, radio station employees will be given safe-conducts so they can circulate on the streets after 2000, when the curfew begins. The idea is to maintain broadcasts until 2200 so the radio stations can join the national network that is integrated every hour, as late as 2100 and 2200. Many radio stations had been closing at 1800 or 1900.

ESTELI 'COMPLETELY RECOVERED' BY NATIONAL GUARD

PA2001O1Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0017 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, the capital, has abandoned the foiled business sector strike. Today its activities were back to normal.

Everything was opened today. Commonsense and civility has won over extremism and irresponsibility.

Esteli was completely recovered this afternoon by National Guard units specialized in urban counterinsurgency. The terrorists have also been completely crushed in the north.

The disbandment of the Sandino-communists is complete and definite in Nicaragua.

Today, Nicaragua denounced before OAS observers the notorious collaboration of the Costa Rican Government with the so-called Sandino-communist front.

The downtown Managua business sector resumed operations today. The construction industry is moving to renew operations, hiring construction workers. The citizens are demanding that the traitors, that is, the group of the 12, be deprived of Nicaraguan citizenship. This group has committed itself with Costa Rica to give that country part of the San Juan River in exchange for support in overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government. Movie houses in the capital should operate from 1500 to 1700 and from 1700 to 1900, the people from the capital believe. The government is beginning to assist small businessmen whose businesses were set on fire or sacked by the Sandinist territorists in various cities. The government is aiding them through banks.

CASTRO ADDRESSES AFRICAN-ARAB CONFERENCE IN ADDIS ABABA

LD192334Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1438 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Speech by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of PCC Central Committee and president of Councils of State and Ministers, at opening of conference of solidarity of the African-Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa; in Spanish--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, distinguished delegates and guests:

The privilege of attending the celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution afforded me the opportunity of accompanying the head of the Ethiopian revolution, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, to the inauguration of this conference.

The problems of Africa and the Middle East have become the central issues of the present-day international situation and the resolution of these issues will not only affect the problem of international detente, which is at the center of universal concern, but will also determine the future of the African people and the Arab people of Palestine and, together with this, the outcome of the struggle of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that are fighting to achieve the consolidation and development of their national independence and to join, with full equality and full rights, in the mainstream of progress which is leading mankind toward higher economic and social goals.

This conference is meeting at a time when Africa represents the greatest concern of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, which are trying to contain and hold back the progress of the African peoples. In the days following the defeat of Nazi fascism in World War II, the crisis in the colonial system led to the legal independence of a host of African countries. The Arab countries in the north and an important group of countries of black Africa--such as Guinea, Senegal, Ghana and so forth--achieved legal independence without the need to resort to a final armed confrontation with their former colonial oppressors. However, the imperialists took advantage of their past links which had given them economic domination, such as their political influence, to convert those first formal steps of independence into the sad reality of neocolonial systems. By at times of the assassination of great men, such as Patrice Lumumba, at other times by means of reactionary coups d'etat, and in other instances by means of political penetration and economic corruption, imperialism replaced colonial serfdom with the more subtle--but no less ominous--economic and social neocolonialism. There remained but a few isolated regimes struggling heroically for their independent survival.

The 1970's, however, have witnessed a resurgence of the struggle for national independence. To a large extent, the greatest influence in this has been the fact that neocolonial imperialism has nothing better to offer the people it is attempting to dominate. But another factor of decisive importance has been the heroic and firm struggle of the African peoples, in the first place those who through their struggle brought about the crisis and subsequent downfall of Portuguese colonialism--such as Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde. There has also been the determined and persistent decision of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to drag themselves out of the ignominy of the brutal domination of colonialism, the cruel and oppressive white minorities and apartheid.

In Angola the imperialists attempted to use the abominable racist regime in South Africa and the governments of puppet countries bordering on Angola to crush, in a new reversion to the fifties, the government of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] led by Agostinho Neto, in order to curb the independence of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau and once again to (?isolate) Tanzania, Zambia, the Republic of Guinea and other democratic and progressive governments.

The Angolan victory prevented this backward step, and the victorious and heroic action of the Ethiopian people in bringing a true, profound revolution to the northeastern part of Africa--to a strategically placed country with an age-old culture and more than 30 million inhabitants--added a decisive element in the process of struggle of the black and Arab peoples of Africa. It converted this continent into a place which, as we said before, is decisive in the confrontation against imperialsim being carried out by those who here, as well as in Latin America and in Asia, are fighting their final struggle for true independence and for the profound, just and human social changes which history demands. The solidarity among the peoples of Africa, the solidarity between the peoples of Africa and the Arab countries of Africa and the Middle East, the solidarity of all underdeveloped and developed countries with their brothers in this area of the world, and the solidarity with the causes of Africa and the Arab countries being shown by the progressive forces the world over--the socialist countries, the working classes and the forces of progress in developed capitalist countries--are indispensible elements in this historic struggle.

Solidarity has had a special meaning in the African and Arab struggles of our time. The imperialists and their reactionary lackeys are challenging Cuba's presence in Africa, which is no more than an expression of the necessary and courageous solidarity which you defend and practice. [applause] We would reply by citing the words of several heads of African states that there is not a single Cuban in Africa who has not been called there by an independent sovereign state to defend a just cause. [applause]

We came here to tell you, the representatives of the progressive and revolutionary organizations of the peoples of Africa and the Middle East and of other regions of the world that we support you in your stand on solidarity which was the reason behind this meeting. [applause] To those who accuse us of fanning the armed struggle of the African peoples against their oppressors, we say: Cuba is not against a peaceful solution to the struggles of the peoples of Africa--especially the struggles of Zimbabwe and Namibia for their independence--but always provided that the solution is a just one and is accepted by the legitimate representatives of the people: The Patriotic Front, SWAPO [South-West African People's Association] and the African States which have supported them. [applause]

At the same time, I will say that the greatest responsibility for the absence of a peaceful solution rests with the (?U.S. leaders), who talk about the need for peace and are attempting to achieve it, but who at the same time are trying to maintain the repressive and reactionary structures created by Smith and Vorster to impose their odious white minority and apartheid regimes. While this situation persists, and while the fighters of Zimbabwe and Namibia continue to risk their lives in their passionate fight, the Patriotic Front and SWAPO will not lack the committed cooperation afforded to them up to now by revolutionary Cuba. [applause]

Imperialism persists in supporting Zionist reaction in its illegitimate occupation of the Arab territories, especially the Palestinian territories. The Camp David meeting is a desperate attempt to maintain the policy of successive, partial surrenders of the rights of the Arab people and the people of Palestine, and to prevent the presence of Arab countires and their allies in the Geneva negotiations. There is also an attempt being made to cancel these negotiations.

There are many difficulties, but in Africa and everywhere else the people's struggle is progressing. In Latin America there is no future for those regimes which are following in the footsteps of fascism--footsteps which are being retraced by the CIA and the multinational companies. Panama has managed to have its right to the canal recognized. The Sandinist front is writing glorious pages and all of the Nicaraguan people are now rising up against the tyrant Somoza. The UN decolonization committee has recognized that Puerto Rico is a Yankee colony. [applause]

We could add, as an aside, that the great victory achieved by our people, especially by Latin America--which is opposed to the annexation of Puerto Rico and which is opposed to being devoured by U.S. imperialism--this great victory has been achieved because of two great events: In addition to the support of those countries which have supported just positions with great firmness, this victory is due to the victory of the Ethiopian revolution and to the victory of the revolution in Afghanistan. [applause]

I must add here, at this conference of solidarity, that one of the most moving examples of the spirit of internationalism and political value which Comrade Mengistu has given us, was his decision to vote for the just position on the Puerto Rican issue in the UN decolonization committee. Equally, we must salute the courageous stands adopted by the Government of Afghanistan, which also supported the just resolution. Thus, the revolutionary family grows year by year [applause] as does the balance of forces in favor of the independence of people and in favor of our struggles.

Today we can speak this way, just as yesterday we spoke [words indistinct]. At that time, Guinea-Bissau was fighting; Angola was fighting; Mozambique was fighting. A few years have passed and today these countries are in the vanguard of the progressive movements of the world. They are not here today as members of the liberation movement but as independent, sovereign and revolutionary states. [applause]

Who could have dreamed just 4 years ago that feudal Ethiopia, the ally of imperialism, would today be one of the firmest bulwarks of the world progressive and liberation movements? So it is that I am sure that it will not be long before Namibia and Zimbabwe are represented at this conference as full sovereign states. I am also sure--in the longer term, perhaps--that colonialism and brutal, repugnant and odious fascism and racism will disappear in South Africa. [applause]

Nearby Afghanistan has overthrown feudalism and is advancing just like another Ethiopia, while the peole of Iran are courageously struggling for their freedom. Now, not even the imperialists, those imperialists who talk so much of human rights--what rights [words indistinct] they are supporting the shah of Iran, whose government is one of the most repressive regimes in the world--now not even the imperialists are sure about the survival of this regime.

The main thing in this struggle is to maintain the unity of the forces in combat and of the countries [words indistinct]. If there is one thing I would like to stress in this short speech it is that unity should be the (?watchword) of all of us who are opposed to the system of domination which imperialism is attempting to preserve. [passage indistinct] (?if for their) support of the executioners of the Chilean people, their aggression against heroic Vietnam, their encouragement of the fratricidal war in Indochina, and their attacks on Angola and Ethiopia they deserve rejection from those fighting for democracy and the national independence of peoples, they also deserve it much more for their divisionist policies [words indistinct].

It is now 18 months since we first visited Ethiopia. Then, we came to meet the leaders of this revolution in which, from a distance, we saw an example of one of the most profound social changes on the African continent. It must be said that until the revolution slavery existed in Ethiopia.

[Passage indistinct] we also come in an attempt to achieve a just political solution and to prevent division and war among the peoples of the Horn of Africa, and to prevent the shedding of blood in internal struggles. We were not able to achieve this because of a great fraud, whose name I shall not mention, [words indistinct] who claimed to fly the flag of socialism and who thought that Ethiopia was militarily so weak that he could dismember it. At the same time, he was attempting to realize his expansionist dreams, against the wishes of the African countries, and also to serve imperialism, to whom he had sold out. Eighteen months later, we have returned to a victorious Ethiopia--(?victorious) through the heroism of its fighting sons--which enjoys international solidarity, as Comrade Mengistu said 2 days ago. [Words indistinct] Ethiopia is now also powerful. The popular parade on Tuesday was proof of the enormous popular support for this revolutionary change. The military parade yesterday [passage indistinct]. [applause]

For those who do not know it, we can tell them that the Ethiopian soldier is one of the most combative, courageous and heroic soldiers in the world. [applause] Today, we reaffirm our close and unshakeable alliance with the Ethiopian revolution and express certainty that the leaders of Ethiopia will find just, revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist solutions to their problems, and that they will be able to maintain not only the territorial unity of Ethiopia, but also the unity of everyone in great revolutionary Ethiopia. [applause]

Allow me, comrades, to salute you, the representatives of the best forces of all the continents, and to thank you, in the name of our people, for the solidarity you have always shown toward us. Let me convey to you the message of combat and encouragement of the Cuban revolution and encourage you to fulfill your duties.

Revolutionary internationalism should be a law (?for us). If we are isolated, we will not be able to The great (?revolutions) and the smallest popular rebellions strengthen us all, as they are the expression of a new mankind, fighting for a more just society. We unite with you in the condemnation of the racist and aggressive regimes of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Israel and of the cruel regime of the shah of Iran. With you, we support the POLISARIO front, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, SWAPO, and the organizations of South Africa. Also with you, we condemn the imperialist powers which, with NATO as their [word indistinct], are intervening militarily in Africa and supporting politically the antipopular and reactionary regimes of Africa and the Middle East.

We are infinitely more powerful than imperialism and its lackeys, because we are the bearers of social progress and the flagbearers of justice. History is on our side. Our scientific and just ideas are invincible. Let solidarity among the peoples live forever. [applause]

FURTHER REPORT ON ETHIOPIAN AIRBASE VISIT BY CASTRO

FL1617517Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has praised the internationalist spirit of the Cuban and Ethiopian people when he visited an air force base in Shoa Province in that fraternal country.

At a meeting with the Cuban military instructors who are offering their cooperation there, Fidel stressed that many times during his visit [to Ethiopia] he has heard the willingness of Ethiopian commanders and officers to fulfill their internationalist duties. He also pointed out that hundreds of thousands of Cubans wanted to participate in the internationalist mission in Ethiopia. Our commander in chief emphasized the importance of fulfilling [duties] now, during peace, with the same will and perseverance demonstrated during the war.

He expressed to the Cuban instructors the recognition of the party, government and all our people for the honorable mission they are performing. He also conveyed a strong embrace to all of them and emphasized the significance of the Ethiopian process for Africa and the Third World. Fidel and Mengistu Haile Mariam then opened a hospital for wounded from the war, where Ethiopian combatants are recovering from the wounds received during the war to repel Somali aggression. In the visitor's log of the hospital the chief of the Cuban revolution wrote: I wish you successes and I know you are going to have them at this institution, one of the most just and humane that I have ever seen.

FIDEL CASTRO ENDS VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

FL191023Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and his delegation have concluded an official 6-day visit to Ethiopia. The chief of the revolution and his entourage last night left Bole Airport in Addis Ababa, where they were seen off by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam and many members of the standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the government of that fraternal African nation.

At a brief meeting between the Ethiopian and Cuban leaders in the halls of Bole Airport, Mengistu gave Fidel an album of photographs of his visit to Ethiopia. The two chiefs of state inspected a company formed for the solemn farewell ceremony in which the Cuban and Ethiopian national anthems were played. The chief Cuban leader greeted the diplomatic corps accredited to Addis Ababa, Ethiopian officials and Cuban internationalist workers in that capital who attended the farewell ceremony. The Ethiopian leaders bade farewell to the Cuban delegation with vivas to Fidel, Mengistu, Ethiopia, Cuba and to the friendship between the two peoples.

Fidel and his delegation participated in commemorative activities marking the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. These included a public rally and the biggest military parade ever held in that African nation. The Cuban chief of state spoke at the inaugural session of the international conference of solidarity with the African and Arab peoples who are struggling against imperialism and reaction. The conference was held in Addis Ababa.

Before leaving, the Cuban delegation headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held official talks with the principal Ethiopian leaders. The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere. Hours before leaving Ethiopia, Fidel also met with a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by ('Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali), member of the Politburo of the United Political Organization-National Front.

Official Talks Held

FL191127Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpt] The Cuban delegation headed by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, during its stay in Ethiopia held official talks with leaders of that African nation. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, led his country's delegation to the talks which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, in keeping with the existing relations between the two peoples and governments. The solidarity and cooperation between the governments of Cuba and Ethiopia and other current events were examined during the fruitful exchange of viewpoints.

Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the PCC Politburo and vice presidents of the Councils of State and Ministers; and other members of the PCC Secretariat and Central Committee participated in the talks for the Cuban side in addition to Fidel.

SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN PEOPLE COMMEMORATED

Sandinist Speaks

PA200359 [Editorial Report PA] Havana International Service in Spanish at 0157 GMT on 20 September begins a recorded broadcast of the event to express solidarity with the Nicaraguan people held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium in Havana on 19 September. At 0207 GMT, Rosa Argentina Ortiz, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), who was released as a result of the seizure of the Nicaraguan National Palace by the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Command of the FSLN, begins to speak. She opens her address with the following FSLN slogan: "We are going to war to kill or to die so that our people may have a real opportunity to live." Following this, Ortiz says that the solidarity event is being held at a time when Nicaragua is going through a very important historic period, that the FSLN has decided to be in the forefront of the fighting in Nicaragua and that Nicaraguan people are struggling to overcome exploitation. Ortiz then briefly reviews the struggles of the Nicaraguan people from 1811 to the present, saying that the FSLN is the result of the people's need to have a vanguard in their struggle for political power and social change to end poverty.

Ortiz continues to review the struggles of the Nicaraguan people, especially against the 44-year domination of the Somoza family in Nicaragua. She pays homage to the peasants and women who have been involved in the most recent fighting in Nicaragua and comments: "Now it is no longer the Sandinist front fighting alone. Now it is the Sandinist people fighting alongside their vanguard." [applause] Further remarks of Ortiz follow:

"Operation death to Somozaism, Carlos Fonseca Amador, carried out by the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Command on 22 August was the call for the Nicaraguan people to rise as one man against the bloody Somozist dictatorship that has written pages of terror in our country for more than four decades. The popular armed resistance has been seen by the entire world, especially by brotherly and friendly countries, as the decision of a people who, tired of crimes and abuses and aware of their final objective, have bravely risen to overthrow the bloody and criminal military dictatorship that is the child of the U.S. occupation of 1927 and that is economically and militarily sustained by successive Yankee imperialist governments. The Sandinist National Liberation Front appeals to the Nicaraguan people to maintain popular resistance, to increase the struggle, not to weaken, to show that we are prepared to obtain our liberty, to double the heroic efforts of daily struggles, to turn anything at hand into a weapon and to constantly harrass the criminal forces of Somoza.

"The Sandinist front will not be defeated because it lives among and is fed by the people. The bloody National Guard will have to assassinate all our people to be able to put an end to their rebellion. The National Guard and Somoza have been sentenced to death and in their agony they are committing the worst type of crimes. They are stubbornly trying to maintain their dominance over the bodies of patriots but they must know that no army, regardless of how well armed it is, can ever defeat a people who have decided to win their liberty. [applause]

"The Sandinist National Liberation Front calls on honest anti-Somozists, in the face of this crucial situation of the fatherland, to grab their weapons and to fight next to the people of Sandino to overthrow Somoza and to destroy the criminal National Guard.

At this very important moment we call for an oath of loyalty to our dead and for an oath to be prepared to die bravely rather than accept a way out as a result of which there will be Somozaism without Somoza. The Sandinist front issues the call to prevent reaching solutions arranged between big capital and Yankee imperialism that would make a mockery of the blood of our people and would cheat the people of their victory. We once again state that Somoza's resignation cannot be negotiated because the tyrant is a criminal who has been sentenced to death. The Nicaraguan people, who at this moment are fighting heroically against the assassin forces of the National Guard supplied by Yankee imperialism, demand of the brotherly people of the world their most resolute solidarity to stop the genocide to which they are subjected and to oppose any form of intervention, wherever it may come from.

"The Sandinist front, the genuine representative of exploited Nicaraguans, recognize the solidarity expressed by the people and the governments of the socialist countries, by fraternal Latin American people and by governments that have shown interest in the situation in Nicaragua. The Sandinist National Liberation Front and the people of Nicaragua see in the example of heroic Vietnam the path that we must follow to reach our true and definite independence. The people of Nicaragua and their vanguard, the FSLN, is deeply grateful to the revolutionary people and government of Cuba for the militant manifestations of solidarity that they have always offered to our revolutionary fighters.

"Neither the merciless repression of the dictatorship, the bloody genocide committed by the National Guard against our exemplary and heroic people, the cheap dictator apprentice and the assassins from the basic training school, the desperate attempts of imperialism and the reactionary forces to drown our people in blood, prison, concentration camps, nor summary executions carried by the paid assassins of the National Guard against our children will be obstacles that can stop the impetuous people of Sandino who, with the Sandinist front as their vanguard, march toward the conquest of national liberation and popular democracy.

"Viva the immortal example of Sandino. [shouts from the audience of 'viva.'] Viva the heroic Nicaraguan people. [shouts from the audience of 'viva.' and lengthy applause] Viva the Sandinst popular insurrection. [shouts from the audience of 'viva.'] The march toward victory does not stop. A free fatherland or death."

She ends her address at this point, at 0226 GMT, at which time Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban workers, begins to speak.

Address by CTC Secretary General

FL200244 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Service [Radio Rebelde] in Spanish at 0029 GMT on 20 September carries live coverage of the national solidarity with the Nicaraguan people ceremony at the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Workers] in Havana. The presidium for the meeting includes PCC Politburo Member Pedro Miret Prieto: other PCC Central Committee members: the CTC National Committee: Rene Nunez, Sandinists National Liberation Front [FSLN] representative in Cuba; representatives of Cuban mass organization: members of the diplomatic corps, and 22 FSLN members who were freed as a result of the capture of the Nicaraguan National Palace.

After a brief speech by FSLN member Rosa Argentina Ortiz and the reading of a letter from the Chilean Anti-Fascist Committee expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga Menendez made the closing remarks at the solidarity event.

Veiga says: "Forty-four years ago that general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, was killed on orders of Anastasio Somoza, fullfilling instructions of Yankee imperialism."

He adds that since that time Sandino has been the symbol of the Nicaraguans' struggle for freedom and that the Somozas have "administered Nicaragua at whatever price necessary, benefitting their own interests and associating with the North American monopolies. This has been the vision which has been fulfilled by the tyranny for over four decades," Veiga then quotes the first Somoza who said in 1933: "I will bring peace to this country even if I have to kill half of the people to achieve it." He goes on to say that a U.S. president at about the same time publicly said of Somoza: "Somoza is a son of a bitch but he is our son of a bitch."

Veiga goes on to describe the Nicaraguan National Guard: "The Nicaraguan army, the so-called National Guard, was the instrument of oppression and crime created as a substitute for the Yankee Marine occupation forces which Sandino fought for 7 ears," adding that: "The National Guard, which was created and trained by the United States through the sytematic supply of equipment, advisers and officer training, has since that time fullfilled the ignoble and criminal mission of oppressing Sandino's people who have not been disheartened from their heroic and exemplary fighting. The synonym of Somoza, the government and Yankee monopolies have thus for years relied on an army which has been trained by the Pentagon to oppress and kill."

Veiga goes on to mention the assassination in 1956 of the dictator by Rigoberto Lopez Perez which was "the beginning of the end of the dictatorship." In comparing the Nicaraguan struggle with the rest of Latin America, Veiga says: "Today this tradition of the Latin American struggle of Bolivar, Marti, Sandino, Allende and Che Guevara [applause] illuminates the battles of workers, men and women, children and old people, in cities, mountains and plains, who have decided to wage the final battle against Somoza and Somozism."

Veiga says this solidarity event is a demonstration of historic Cuban solidarity with the Nicaraguan people which began when "Ruben Martinez Villena, Juan Marinello and Enrique Jose Varona, among others--worthy representatives of our people--signed a manifesto [in 1926]--denouncing Yankee occupation of Nicaragua." He continues by adding: "Nor do our people forget the blood spilled by the Nicaraguan patriot Carlos Ulloa, who fell fighting the invading mercenaries on the sands of Playa Giron. [applause] Invaders no Cuban can forget. They were trained by the CIA in conjunction with Somoza, in Nicaraguan territory and left that country to fulfill the opprobrious mission assigned by their masters."

He goes on to say of the revolt: "This formidable and general popular revolt has unleashed Somoza's anger," and that therefore Somoza "unleashes all of his criminal forces against the civilian population, violating all norms regarding human life, even the norms of the International Red Cross." In discussing Somoza's term in power, Veiga says he remains because of "the help he receives from the U.S. Government, mainly from the Pentagon and the CIA. He remains thanks to the aid lent by the Israeli Government in delivering weapons and war equipment to massacre the people. He remains thanks to close cooperation by the jackals of the continent, the servants of imperialism such as the governments of Guatemala and El Salvador--in the Central American region--and Pinochet in the south, whom Somoza tries to surpass in repressing and in killing the people." He goes on to describe the type of weapons Somoza is using against the population in putting down the revolt.

In discussing help for the people in the revolt he says: "Today information from various Latin American countries shows that international brigades are being organized to volunteer to help the Nicaraguan people and to contribute to their liberation."

In discussing United States perception of the situation in Nicaragua, Veiga says the United States "has labeled the heroic resistance by the Nicaraguan people as communist terrorism in Latin America."

He then states: "This type of accusation--of accusing the patriots of being terrorists--is for the purpose of confusing world opinion and justifying the U.S. Government's position of maintaining its support of Somoza" and says the North American ambassador in Managua has tried to find solutions with the bourgeoisie, whose position is the most antipopular." Veiga then tells the Nicaraguan people: "Your cause is the Cuban people's cause."

CASTRO DESCRIBES CAMP DAVID MEETING AS TREACHERY

FL192305Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 19 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Algiers--Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today stated on his arrival in this capital on a friendship and work visit that the Camp David agreement is the consummation of treachery. In answer to several questions from reporters in the Hall of Honor at Ad-Dar al-Bidha airport, minutes after his arrival, the chief of the Cuban revolution censured the recent meeting between the United States, Egypt and Israel against the Arab peoples.

At the foot of the plane, which brought him from Tripoli, the Cuban leader was welcomed by Houari Boumediene, president of the Council of the Revolution and of the Council of Ministers, in front of numerous radio, movie and television reporters and photographers.

Afterward, the Algerian leader and Fidel Castro presided over the welcoming of (Mohamed Salad Yayod), member of the Council of the Revolution and executive in charge of the party's central apparatus, which is the National Liberation Front. Immediately after this the two statesmen went to a specially installed room to open the meetings between Cuba and Algeria. After this the Cuban president greeted the members of the Council of Ministers, the diplomatic corps accredited in Algeria and members of the Cuban Embassy who are working in that country. In a brief discussion with the press, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stated that the purpose of his trip is to greet President Boumediene as he has regularly done every time he goes to the continent. He said that every time that I set foot in Africa I visit Comrade Boumediene.

Questioned on the schedule of his visit, the sixth one to Algeria, Fidel Castro said that first of all there would be an examination of the present situation of the world progressive movement and the nonalined countries movement. He stated that there are many topics to discuss these days and I will be briefing the Algerian president on my visit to Ethiopia and I will be talking to him about international problems and will be discussing the new situation created by the Camp David agreement.

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES ALGERIAN OFFICIAL

FL191105Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] has met at the FAR ministry offices with (Alofon Abdelmadjid), secretary general of the presidency of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is visiting our country. The secretary general of the presidency of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was accompanied by the ambassador of that fraternal nation, Bachir Ould-Rouis. The meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, also was attended by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; Jesus Montane, chief of the PCC Central Committee's department for servicing mass organizations; Col Demetrio Montseny Villa, chief of the FAR Ministry Directorate of Foreign Relations; and Geraldo Mazola, director of Africa and Middle East in the Foreign Ministry.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

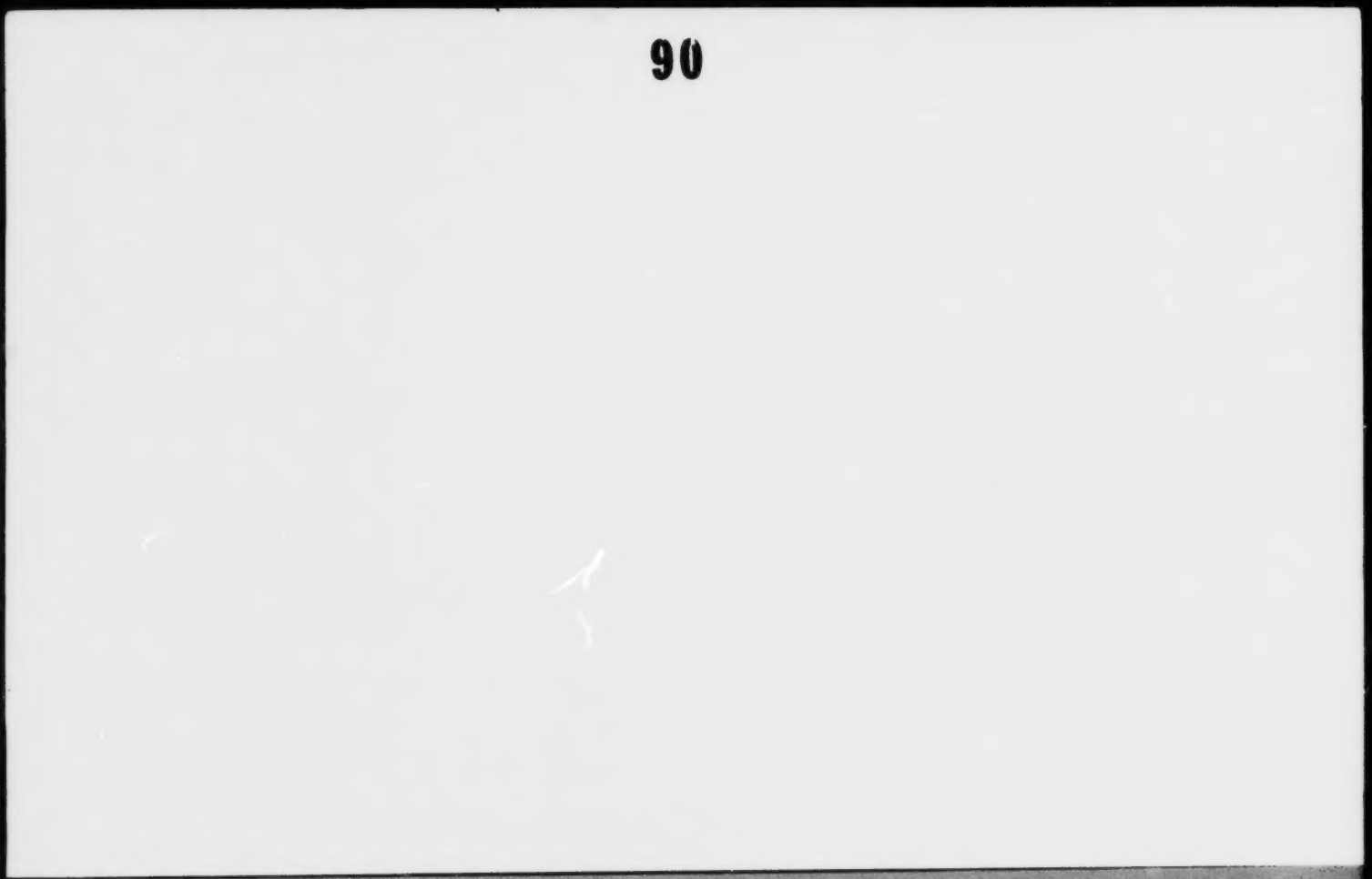
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

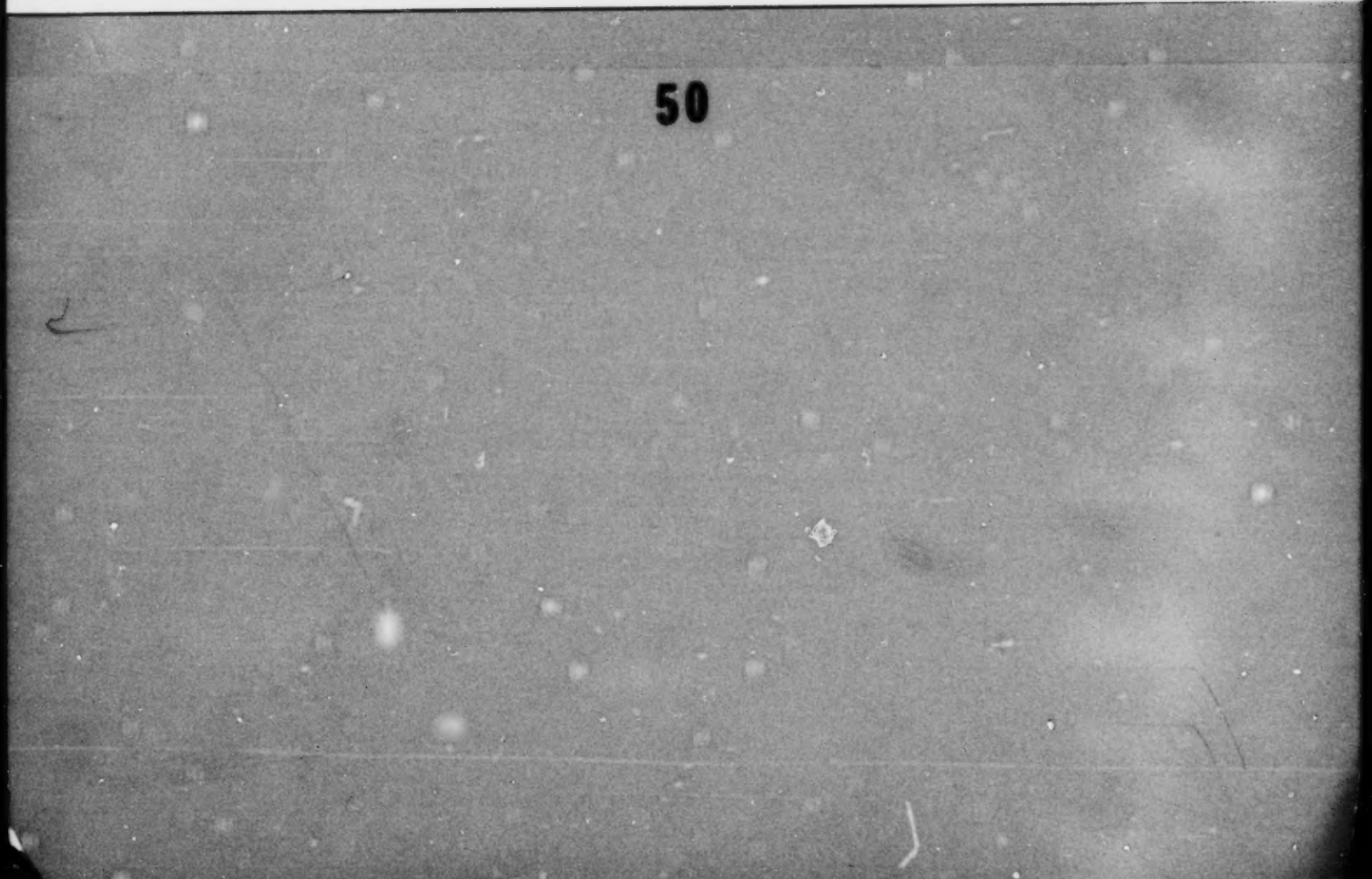
Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


90


50